the revenues of the Government from all retend to the second of the se symmetrical possible con for properly control of control of the co

2,412,744 783,059 70,000,475 \$425,868,200 Total receipts The expenditures for the same period were:

The expenditures for the same per five stabilishmen, including foreign introurse, subin- buildings, collecting streams, additionally postal revenue, deciency in postal revenue, the state of tax on tobacco, refinnit the first taxe. Frinch spellation claims, branch Commbia, and other miscolaneous expense, and other miscolaneous expense, and chart miscolaneous expense, and chart miscolaneous expense, including rivers and barbors forth, arcenals, and esacest defection, including construclated expenses, including constructions, rest on the public debt .. 8415,953,800

\$9,914,453 Inversasorphie of.

To this sum was added \$16,232.721, deposited in the Treasury under the act of July 1,1800, for the redemption of national bank gates \$4,191 received for 4 per cent, bonds said for interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, and \$14,1828.33 taken from the cash balance in the Treasury, making a total of \$40,570,487,08, which was applied to the payment of the public debt, as follows: which was applied to public debt, as follows:
public debt, as follows:
peda fractional currency, and notes for the unconditional currency, and notes for 3,800
the unconditional currency, and an analysis of 3,800
the unco

2,000 2,200 2,977,838 \$40,570,487 Issumpared with the fiscal year 1801, the meshts for 1802 have fallen off \$32,875.0281, and there was a decrease of \$10,340,241 in the ordinary expenditures. For the present fiscal year the revenues are stimated as follows: ..\$463,336,350 Total estimated revenues ..... The expenditures for the same period are stimated as follows:

Interest on the public debt ... Postat service Total estimated expenditures ......\$461,386,356 Leaving an estimated surplus for the \$2,000,000 The following is a statement of the probable condition of the Treasury at the close of the present flecal year, June 30, 1803:

Cash in the Treasury July 1, 1892, including gold reserve. \$120.692.377 Surpline for year, as shows. 2,000,000 Deposits during the year for redemption 2,000,000 of national bank notes. Salemption of national bank motes during the year. \$9,500,000 U0
Bidemption of bonds, interest notes, and fractichal currency during
the year. 700,000 00

10.200.000 Cash balance available June 30, 1893.,\$120,992,377 It is estimated that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1804 will be on bass named below: ..\$210,000,000 ...176,000,000 ...20,000,000 ...85,121,365 Total estimated revenues..... .\$490,121,365

The estimates of appropriations required for the same period, as submitted by the several secutive departments and offices, are as folquiative establishment. Incutive establishment.
Adicial establishment.
Foreign intercourse
Mintary establishment.
Naval establishment ermanent annual appropriations.

Total estimated appropriations, exclu-sive of sinking fund. Or an estimated surplus of ... To which add cash balance above gold re-serve, June 30, 1893.... \$32,860,030 20,092,377 Vating an estimated available balance of \$53,852,407
From which deduct accrued and accruing d,000,000 \$47,852,407

Against which there will remain on June 30, 1993, unexpended balances of continuing appropriations for heavy ordance, rivers, and sarbors, increase of the navy, and public billdings amounting to \$44,000,000. You account is made in the foregoing of the mairements of the sinking fund for 1894, taxounting to \$48,000,000 beyond the redemption of past due bonds, fractional currency, so national bank notes estimated at \$5,000,000.

The estimated receipts are based upon conditions prevailing prior to the late election. Fublic opinion having decreed a change of policy, particularly in the tariff laws, the altered conditions resulting therefrom render it impossible at the present time to estimate the annual income with any marked degree of securacy, and it is impossible to predict the effect that such proposed radical changes would have upon the future revenues of the Government.

THE SINEING FUND ACT. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, section 5 (12 Stat., 240), provides that all duties on imported goods shall be said in coin, and that the coin so paid shall be set apart as it special fund and applied. Brat, to the payment of interest on bonds and notes of the United States, and second, "to the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fload year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public dobt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct."

The total requirements of the fund to June

the Secretary of the Trensury shall from time to time direct.

The total requirements of the fund to June to time direct.

The total requirements of the fund to June to time direct.

The total requirements of the fund to June 30, 1802, aggregate \$024,334,426,34. The bonds and other securities annually applied to the fund other securities annually applied to the fund including interest paid thereon, aggregate \$935,337,061,20, and the total redemption of the debt, including amounts applied to the fund since Aug. 31, 1805, when the debt attained its highest point, aggregated \$1,344,95,107,83, or \$690,510,181,40 more than was required to be paid by the terms of the binking rund act. It is hardly probable that more than was required to be paid by the terms of the binking rund act. It is hardly probable that more than about \$7,000,000 can be credited to the land during the present flocal year. As against a legal requirement exceeding \$4,000,000, and further applications to the fund during accepting years must necessarily be limited to such small sums as may from time to time be paid for past due bonds, fractional currency, and national bank notes reached under the act of July 14, 1800.

The act of March 5, 1881 (21) Stat. 4571, provides that the recreatary of the Treusury may at any time apply the surplus money in the purchase of of March 5, 1881 (21) Stat. 4571, provides that the recrease of the debt already effected in excess of the legal requirements of the strong of the probable future condition of the national finances. I would strongly upon target acceptance of the legal requirements of the strong of the probable future condition of the national finances. I would strongly upon target acceptance. The conditions which saids for its enactment havelong succeptance.

The GOLD RESERVE.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

One of the ombarrassments to the Treasury, is the contien of the Searctary, is the inacility, with the contien of the Searctary, is the inacility, with the i inited amount of cash on hand above the one hand red million reserve, to keen up a stadent gold supply. When the demand successor the exportation of gold the Treasury arrised in upon to turnish it. If this detailed upon to turnish it, if this detailed into the past two years, gold the Treasury would be diminished to or took the reserve line.

In status of this reserve and its amount king recently been subjects of discussion. In fire women and kill a steer, but they can get the co-tain a steer's nutriment in Culaby's Rex brand last East, which havelds crave. - 440



Absolutely Pure. The Government Investigations show Royal superior to all other baking powders in purity and strength.

the Bank act of 1882 Congress gave expression to its belief that \$100,009,000 in gold was a suitable reserve, by providing that whenever the amount of gold in the Treasury should fall below that sum the issue of gold estificates should coase. In 1885 the then Secretary of the Treasury adopted the practice of reporting \$100,000,000 of the gold in the Treasury as a "reserve for the redemption of United States notes," and recently the majority of the Judiciary Committee of the present House of Representatives expressed the opinion that under existing law the maintenance of this reserve is obligators.

But if \$100,000,000 in gold was a suitable or necessary reserve in 1882 and in 1885, it would seem clear that a greater reserve is necessary now. It should be remembered that since 1892 we have added to our silver circulation the sum of \$200,010,182 in standard silver dollars coined under the old Silver act of 1878. These dollars are nearly all outstanding, and largely represented by silver certificates. We have also increased the legal tender paper circulation by issuing about \$120,000,000 of the Treasury notes, authorized by the act of July 14, 1890, and to this we are adding about four millions such month in payment of silver buillion purchased.

It is true that silver certificates are not redeemable in gold, and that the Treasury notes of 1850 are redeemable in coin: but since it has been declared to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals, silver and gold, on a parity with each ether, it is obvious that this large addition to our circulation has increased the possible charge upon our gold reserve.

In view, therefore, of these increased and increasing liabilities, the reserve in the Treasury for the redemption of Government obligations should, in my opinion, be increased to the extent of at least 20 per cent, of the amount of Treasury notes is such and to be issued under the act of July 14, 1890.

CONAGE, GOLD AND SILVER.

The coinage of the mints during the last faculy as aggre

....\$35,500,987,50

\$51 792 976 52 The number of silver dollars coined during the fiscal year from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1820, was 3,450,465, and from trade-dollar bullion 4,878,472, a total of 8,329,467 silver dollars unon which the seigniorage or profit was \$030,487.41.

The total coinage of silver dollars from March 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1892, has been as follows: 

Total \$416,412,835 The total amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from Aug. 13, 1890, to Nov. 1, 1892, has been 120,479,981 fine ounces, costing \$110,783,500, an average cost of \$0,980 per ounce.

The mines of the United States produced during the calendar year 1881 precious metals as follows:

Fine Commercial Chining Fine Commercial Coining . 1,004,840 \$33,175,000 \$33,175,000 58,330,000 57,630,040 75,416,565

The product of the mines and reduction works of the United States, including precious metals contained in foreign material reduced in the United States, was: The product of gold and silver in the world, based upon returns to the Director of the Mint, was, the same year:

| First | Commercial | Coloring | color, | color | c

The coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world aggregate, for the calendar year 1801, so far as reports have been received:

The stock of gold and silver in the United States, based upon tabulations brought for-ward from year to year, was, on Nov. 1, 1852, approximately:

According to the information gathered by the Bureau of the Mint, the value of the gold and silver used in the industrial arts in the United States during the last calendar year was, approximately: Gold. \$10,700,000, and

was, approximately: Gold, \$19,700,000, an silver, \$9,630,000, of which \$10,697,679 gol and \$7,280,073 silver were new builton. CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

The benefits accruing from the operation of the act of June 10, 1850, known as the "Administrative act." have been so decided as to have demonstrated the wisdom of its enactment. The reports that have reached this department show that both the importers and customs officers have obtained relief from many evils which it was intended to remedy, and undervaluations have been decreased. Special attention is invited to the annual report of the General Appraisers as showing the valuable service they are rendering and emphasizing the wisdom of the establishment of this tribunal. Cortain minor features of this act, however, in my opinion, should be amended, especially sections 7, N. 15, and 10, to which it invited the attention of Congress in my last annual report. I renew the recommendation I then made, that section 7 be so modified as to limit the additional duty to not more than 100 per cent; that section 8 be repealed, as experience has shown that it is impossible of practical administration; that section 15 be so amended as to authorize the taking of testimony on appeal from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers by commissioners appointed by the court for that purpose, as well as by one of the General Appraisers, and that section 10, which imposes additional duties on unusual coverings, he modified so that such coverings shall pay but a single duty, at the rate to which they would be subject if mported separately, not less than that imposed upon their contents. In this connection I renew the recommendations of my predecessors and mayacif as to certain other amendments of the customs laws. Among such recommendations is myte especial alteration to the following, which I deem of urgent importace.

First—The abolition of all fees, commissions, emblumats, and permissies now authorized

First—The abolition of all fees, commissions

persance.

First—The abolition of all fees, commissions, emoluments, and persuasites now authorized or allowed to collectors or anywyors of customs and the compensation of these officers by fixed salaries.

Second—The compensation of these officers by fixed salaries, second—The compensation of these officers by fixed salaries.

Second—The compensation of these officers by fixed salaries, second—The compensation of these officers and transportation. This neight be accompissed by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the boundaries of customs districts, and to abolish districts when the expenditures exceed the receipts therein. The Secretary of the Treasury should also have authorize to designate or discontinue miner ports within collection districts.

Third—The revision and codification of the customs and navigation laws which I especially urge with such modification and new provisions as practice and experience have demonstrated are required for the obvious of the Service. The original legislation on these subjects dates from the foundation of the Government; subsequent partial and fragmentary legislation has introduced confusion and denote as to the true intent of the law, and consequent on barraisment in its administration. The result has been litigation and test to business interests that would be in a great measure obviated by the action I recomment.

These laws are now scattered through the statutes and should be brought together and enacted in one harmonious code. This subject has herefolore seen called to the attention of Longress, but the dotails of the work are of a kind that can hardly receive attention from a committee of Congress necessarily engaged upon other duties. I therefore recommend that provision be made fora revision and codification of these laws, by a commission or otherwise, to be reported to Congress tan early date.

POREIGN COMMERCE.

The value of our foreign commerce (imports and expects of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was greater than for any previous year. It amounted to \$1.857.880.610. an argaint \$1.726.337.000 during the year 1853, an increase of \$128.283.534.

The value of imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year amounted to \$877.402.402. as a against \$844.910.100 during the fiscal year fixed, a decrease of \$17.513.734.

The value of expects of merchandise during

Filmt Has the Best Furniture for holiday gifts. 104 West 14th at -Ada. Spiendid service to Cincinnati via New York Contral,

the last fiscal year was the largest in the history of our commerce, amounting to \$1,030,-278,148, as against \$884,480,810 during the fiscal year 1891, an increase of \$145,797,338.

The value of free merchandies imported was \$457,080,658, and of dutiable was \$369,402,-804, an increase in the value of free merchandies of \$01,758,306, and a decrease in the value of dutiable goods of \$109,272,040, caused mainly by the transfer of sugar from the dutiable to the free list by the naw tariff.

The total value of our imports of merchandies from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South American States, during the fiscal year 1892, amounted to \$288,894,902, or \$4.902, per cent. of our total imports of merchandies.

The value of our exports of merchandies to these countries during the same year was \$302,545,803, or \$8.08 nor cent of the value of

The value of our exports of merchandise to these countries during the same year was \$92.545,808, or \$0.89 per cent, of the value of our total exports of merchandise.

Our total imports and exports of merchandise from and to these countries during the same year amounted to \$381,440,770, or 20.53 per cent, of our total imports and exports of morchandise.

It will be seen that the excess of imports of merchandise from these countries over our exports to them during 1892 amounted to \$198.340,034; in other words, our imports of merchandise were 75.74 per cent, and exports 24.28 per cent, of the total trade with these countries, and we imported merchandises to the value of \$3.12 for every dollar in value exported to these countries.

BEGIPROCITY.

RECIPROCITY.

ported to these countries.

RECIPROCITY.

A careful analysis of the statistics of our imports and exports from and to the countries with which reciprocity treaties have been established, from the commencement of such treaties to Sept. 39, 1892, inclusive, shows that the predictions of the friends of this new policy have been largely verified, and that there has been a very gratifying increase in our commerce with these countries in both imports and exports.

The value of our exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary during the periods since the treaty of reciprocity has been in effect with these countries has increased \$10,319,308, as compared with corresponding periods prior to the treaty.

The increase of exports of domestic products to Germany consisted largely of breadstuffs and provisions.

There was an increase of \$10,453,313 in the value of our domestic exports to the American countries with which reciprocity treaties have been made, as compared with corresponding prior periods, and an increase of \$20,712,921 in the tofal value of our domestic exports to all the countries with which reciprocity treaties have been made, as compared with the corresponding prior periods, and an increase of \$20,712,921 in the tofal value of our domestic exports to all the countries with which reciprocity treaties have been made, as compared with the corresponding prior periods.

The increase of domestic exports to the American countries made consisted mainly of whost, flour, meat, and dairy products, bacon, hams, and lard, iron and steel and manufactures of, and lumber and manufactures of.

With respect to the American countries, the

the plane of politics, is within the control of Congress.

While we were receiving only such immigration as wars of a character to be easily assimilated with American civilization a nominal tax in amount barely sufficient to pay the expenses occasioned thereby, was sufficient. But now that immigration has reached such vast proportions, and the quality of a large portion of it is such as to create alarm in the mind of thoughtful people, who doubt the ability of our institutions to assimilate these objectionable classes, the time is at hand when an increase of the head tax should be imposed among other remedial measures that may be adopted to protect the country.

American countries named consisted mainly of whost, flour, meat, and dary, products, bacon, hams, and lard, iron and steel and manufactures of, and lumber and manufactures of.

With respect to the American countries, the most marked change in value of exports and imports was in our trade with Brazil and Cuba. The increase in value of exports to Brazil during the operation of the reciprocity treaty, up to Sept. 39, 1892, over the corresponding period before the treaty, was \$1,493,518, and the increase in value of exports to Cuba for the thirteen months ended Sept. 30, 1892, after the treaty of reciprocity, over the value of like exports during the corresponding prior period, was \$0,114,350.

In our trade with Puerto Rico since the treaty of \$47,2512; and with Santo Domingo an increase of \$182,544.

There has been a decrease in our export trade to Salvador. Guatemals, Honduras, and a large decrease in imports and exports of merchandise from and to the British West Indies and British Guiana. The decrease of our trade with the two latter countries has been much larger in imports than in exports. During the period since the reciprocity treaties have been in effect, it appears that there has also been a very large increase in the value of our imports from countries with which we have these treaties, amounting in the aggregate to \$44,294,625. It will further be observed that this increase of imports is entirely from the American countries with which reciprocal relations have been as increase in the value of our domestic exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary, amounting to \$10,315,195.

There has been adving the same time a decrease of \$7,650,974 in the value of our imports from Germany and of \$1,241,231 from Brazil during the separation of period, amounting to \$76,0348,581.

In our trade with Cuba there has been an increase in imports of merchandise from Brazil during the separation of period, amounting to \$76,048,590.

In our trade with Cuba there has been an increase in the value of our commerce imports of merchandi

walue of our imports of merchandies from Brazili during the eighteen months the religion prior period, and from san been an increase in imports of S15.055.055.050 during the same period, and from the total value of our commerce imports and exports, with all the countries with which reciprocity treaties have existed with each it will be found that the total value of our commerce, imports and exports, with all the countries with which reciprocity treaties have existed with each it will be found that the total value of our commerces of \$105.097,102. The increase of \$105.097,102. The increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase of \$105.097,102. The increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase of \$105.097,102. The increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase of \$105.097,102. The increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase of \$105.097,102. The increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase of \$105.097,102. The increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase of \$105.097,102. The increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase of \$105.097,102. The increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of domestic increase in the value of the exports of the exports of the increase in the value of the exports of increase in the value of the exports of the increase in the value of

The receipts from all sources of inter-nat revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were the receipts from the same sources for fiscal year ended June 30, 1801, were 144,035,415 97

Making an increase in the receipts for the flecal year just ended of ... \$7,822,128 38 

Total bounty paid upon sugar produced in he United States for the fiscal year ended une 30, 1892, was \$7.342,077 79. NAVIGATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The Bureau of Navigation reports that the entire documented tonnage of the United States is as follows: DOCUMENTED VESSELS.

-1852. Registered 1,532 904,075,47 Enrolled and Reensed 22,851 3,710,243,73 ....24,288 4,764,921 20 Last year the total documented tennage was 4.094,758 tens. The Bureau of Immigration reports the ar-rival of 519,033 immigrants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, an increase over

year ending June 30, 1892, an increase over former years.

This increase is accounted for by the abnormal emigration resulting from the unfortunate conditions in Russia. The great indiax ccased some six months since, and the number of incomers from Russia has now assumed something like its usual proportion.

The provisions of the new law, making the decisions of the inspectors of humigration final as to the right of an immigrant to hand, except on appeal to the Supermicodent of Inmigration and the Secretary of the Treasury, has materially lessened litigation at the landing ports.

migration and the Secretary of the Treasury, has materially lessened litigation at the landing ports.

Formerly paupers were not allowed to land; now any person who is likely to become a public charge is also prohibited. Formerly the immigration aid solectics and charity institutions of Europe unloaded many of their indigent upon our shores, amplying them with passage tickets and a pittance of money. They also assisted their outdoor poor or other doubtful classes to come. Now if an immigrant comes with a ticket, assisted by some one on the other side, he must show affirmatively and satisfactorily to the inspection officers that he does not come within any of the prohibited classes. In all other cases the fovernment must show that the immigrant is not entitled to land, else under the ultimate proceedings of habeas corpus he would be landed; but in these cases the burden of the procedings of insheas corpus he would be landed; but in these cases the burden of the proof is transferred to the incomer, and he must show his right to land. It certainly is not asking too much from any foreigner that he shall come propared to shew a ricen built of lading it, health and morals, and ability to carn a living. This has proved one of the most salutary provisions of the law.

In this connection attendion is called to the embarrassment attending the question of determining the status of the prohibited classes under the law. The only resource of the in-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Old Time

based on the idea of suppression. We now know that "feeding a ld" is good doctring. Methods **Scott's Emulsion** 

of cod-liver oil with hypo-

phosphites, a rich fat-food,

cures the most stubborn

cough when ordinary medi-

cines have failed. Pleasant

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggista,

he plane of politics, is within the control of

resources necessary to prevent the success of such evasion.

In legislating upon this subject, it must not be overlooked that the rapid development of the country has been greatly stimulated by immigration of a most desirable character, and that immigration of the proper kind is yet desirable, but we have reached a condition when the character of future immigration should be the subject of vigilant scrutiny.

CONTRACT LABOR AND CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The align contract labor force has been

PUPILU BUILDINGS.

At this date there are 207 completed public sulldings: 35 in course of construction, or ex-cusions and repairs under special appropria-ions or for which sites have been selected but

GEO, KNEUPER,

to take; easy to digest.

not yet paid for, or remain to be selected; of which number condamnation proceedings have not yet been determined for the acquisition of property for sites for two, and payment of the purchase money has not yet been made for the property selected for eites for seven, and sites have not yet been selected, but will soon be selected, for three, and land additional to the site has not been selected for one.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1892, there was expended for public buildings \$6,741,-284,71, and contract limbilities existed amounting to \$2,834,408.73, making a total of \$0,575,-694,73.

Trom the present condition of the work done and being done on drawings and specifications, and the action taken and contemplated, it is believed that between this date and the close of the second session of the Fifty-second Congress several millions of dollars of the agregations now remaining available, and argregating about \$15,000,000, will be covered by contract liabilities.

The unavoidable delays in the commencement of work on many new buildings has been largely caused (1) by the failure of Congress to provide by adequate appropriations for the technical and clerical force necessary for prompt conduct of the work: (2) because of the effect of act of Congress, approved Aug. 1, 1832, limiting the hours of daily services of laborers and mechanics employed upon public works, new proposals had to be invited in a number of cases, &c.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Satisfactory progress has been made.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

number of cases, &c.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the preparation of the Treasury Department's contribution to the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. The Government building on the Exposition grounds, constructed under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, is approaching completion, and is now ready for the reception of exhibits. Suitable arrangements have been made for carrying out the customs laws and regulations respecting the admission of foreign goods for exhibition.

The several reports of the heads of offices and bureaus are herewith transmitted, and the Secretary desires to express his appreciation of the valuable service rendered to him by the officers and employees of this denartment in the transaction of the public business.

Charles Fortes.

Secretary of the Treasury. spector, as a rule, is the answers given to questions, upon which he forms his judgment, and the personal appearance of the immi-grant. If his decision is not satisfactory to the immigrant, and habeas corpus preceedings are taken, the result in most cases is that the inspector is overruled and the immigrant permitted to land.

I am clearly of the opinion that only by a rigid examination, made at the place of departure, can the prohibitive features of the law be executed with any considerable degree

ROUNDSMAN DAILEY CONVICTED.

parture, can the prohibitive features of the law be executed with any considerable degree of efficiency.

The rapid exhaustion of our arable land is closing one of the hitherto great safety valves in distributing and Americanizing our foreign element, and, as a result, these undestrable people are congregating in our cities. There is a growing disposition to colonize in certain quarters of these cities, and to create there, in some sense, a nationality and independency of their own, thus perpetualing the habits and customs of their homes, and practically transplanting to our shores a section of the Old World. These sections may, after a time, come to revere the old and bear antagonisms to the new country.

The remedy for these evils, now so apparent to all our people, and happily removed from The Jury Fluds that He Assaulted Mrs. Hannan, but Recommends Merey.

Roundsman Matthew F. Dailey was convicted resterday in the Court of Over and Terminer of having assaulted Mrs. Annie Hannan. Mrs. Hannan's daughter Mamle recently preferred a charge of criminal assault against Dalley, but he was acquitted. The assault of which he was convicted yesterday was committed on the night of May 23, and was the outcome of Mamie Hannan's charge against the roundsman. Mrs. Hannan roe street. When Dailey reached the house Mrs. Hannan accused him of being the cause of Mamie's condition. Dailey replied that he knew nothing about the girl. Mrs. Hannan followed him into the street, and Dalley locked her up on a charge of disorderly conduct. her up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Hannan alleged that Dailey clubbed her on the way to the station.

The case was given to the jury at 0 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The jury had failed to agree at 11 P. M., and they were locked up for the night. At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning they came into court with this verdict:

"We find the prisoner guilty, with a recommendation to extreme mercy."

measures that may be adopted to protect the country.

One of the reasons why an undue number of indesirable immigrants come to this country is because we can be reached at a less expense than South America and Australia.

As a measure to determine what this tax should be, it is suggested that the sum should be such as will equalize, at least approximately, the cost to the immigrants to reach the other countries referred to.

It is suggested that an increase of this tax would dedect immigration to this country via the Dominion of Canada. Should attempts of this kind be made for the purpose of evading the tax, the country would not be without the resources necessary to prevent the success of such evasion. ing they came into court with this verdict:

We find the prisoner guilty, with a recommendation to extreme mercy.

Dailey was in court. He did not appear to be much cast down by the verdict. His lawyer, C. W. Brooke, moved to set aside the verdict on several grounds, but the motion was denied. He then said he wanted to make a motion for a new trial, and Judge Russell said he would hear the motion on Monday morning.

Assistant District Attorneys Wellman, Simms, Washburn, and Unger declined to accept bail. They assured Judge Russell that it was an entirely unprecedented practice in this county to admit a defendant to bail after conviction upon no other ground than his own motion. The course ordinarily pursued, Mr. Washburn urged, after conviction, was for the defendant to make a motion for a new trial and a stay of proceedings pending an appeal, and then to ask that bail be fixed if the stay was granted. Thereupon Lawyer Brooke obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Russell, Ordinarily when a conviction is had in this county, and a writ of habeas corpus is obtained, it is not granted by the Judge who presided at the trial in which the conviction was had, but is applied for before another Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge Russell granted the writ which cortified that bailey was illegally deprived of his liberty. Mr. Washourn again opposed, saying that it was an unprecedented proceeding, and added that the District Attorney was opposed to Dailey's admission to bail.

Judge Russell fixed ball at \$1,000 under the

was an unprecedented proceeding, and added that the District Attorney was opposed to Dailey's admission to ball.

Judge Russell fixed ball at \$1,000 under the writ, adjourning the hearing as to the writ until Monday. Judge Russell made the proviso as to the bail that the District Attorney should be satisfied with the security offered. Then Dailey was taken to the District Attorney's office, and Ellen W. Dinnin. Dailey's mother-in-law, of 236 Elizabeth street, was offered as surety. She said that she owned the house at 236 Elizabeth street, was offered as surety. She said that she owned the house at 236 Elizabeth street, was offered as surety. She said that she owned the house at 236 Elizabeth street, was ing that he knew of no precedent for the drawing of a ball lond under the circumstances. So, when the bond was taken before Judge Russell he asked whether the District Attorney was satisfied with the surety. Mr. Washburn said that he was not, and thereupon Judge Russell declined to take the bail and committed Dailey to the Tombs.

Dailey's conviction was for assault in the third degree, and the extreme penalty is a year's imprisonment and \$500 fine. He is now under suspension by the Police Board, and under the Board's rules the conviction, unless set aside, will result in his being

result in his being NEWARK'S INFANT ROBBERS.

One is 13, the Other 9, but They Are Skilled in the Art of Thieving. Two tough young burglars and pickpockets

who were arraigned yesterday in the Fourth Criminal Court of Newark were so small that they had to be boosted up on stools to talk to The modus vivendi entered into in 1801 between the United States and Great Britain was renewed in 1802, pending the arbitration between the two Governments, and in consequence thereof the quota of scals to be taken on the Prily low Islands during the season of 1802 was again limited to 7,500.

Under the terms of the modus the taking of scals in the waters of Behring Sea was probablish and our own navy, as well as those of the British and our own navy, as well as those of the revenue-marine service, cooperated to enforce its provisions. But three attempts were made to enter the sen through the passes, and the vessels in each case were selzed and proceeded against under the international agreement. From 30,000 to 40,000 seals of the Pribylev Island herd, a large propertion of which were gravid females, were taken by pelagic hunters in the North Pracilie between January and July, 1802. As a result, the number of seals on the breeding grounds on the islands was found to be smaller this year than last.

As the income derived by the natives on the Islands of St. George and St. Paul from the taking of the 7,500 ckins will be inadequate for their support during the current fiscal year be renewed.

The work of this bureau is stockilly increas-Justice Preisel over his bench. They were Gustave Babst, aged 13, and John Doyle, 9. On Tuesday afternoon young Bal st stole a pocketbook containing \$5.15 from Victoria Stansky. a little girl who was going to a store for her mother. Doyle was with Babst at the time. and was known to the girl. She caused his arrest and he told on Babst, who was caught

arrest and he told on Babst, who was caught later.

Then each boy began telling about the other, and before they were through Capt. Glori learned all about haif a dozen petty burgiaries in his precinct. The boys told about the robhery of a butcher shop where they got eight dollars from the till, and said that they were in the habit of picking pockets in the big stores on Broad street. Doyle broke into a candy and eigar store alone at midnight recently and got a lot of candy and eigarecites. The boy tried every window in the shop, and failing to open any of them, broke a pane of glass in the door, and through the hole, turned the key in the lock. He cut himself hadly in opening the door.

Although boyle is only 0 years old his mother says that he is incorrigible, and she asked to have him put in a reformatory. Babst has been acrosted before for their and breaking and entering, but has hitherto escaped on account of his youth.

LODGING HOUSES MUST BE CLEAN. New Sanitary Rules are To Be Strictly Enforced by the Health Board.

that the appropriation of \$19.568 made for their support during the current fiscal year becomes of.

The work of this bureau is steadily increasing from year to year. The number of sheets delivered during the year 18/2 exceeded by lightly more than 13 her cent, those for 18/4, which were the largest during a period of fourteen years prior thereto. The work delivered ouring 18/2 represented a value of over \$8.62,000,000. This large amount was handled throughout the various price seen secessary to its completion without the loss to the Government of a single deliar. This result has been obtained by conducting the establishment upon a strictly business basis, and by thoroughly systematizing all its operations. The method of printing by relief plates has feen perfected and continued during the year, and out of 13,240,-600 sheets of this class of stamps delivered during the year, 1,295,500 were printed by this process, at a net sevent of \$131,548,40. It is expected that all of the stamps of this class will be printed by they per 1803, at a saving of \$131,648,40. It is expected that all of the stamps of this class will be printed by they process, at a net sevent of \$131,648,40. It is expected that all of the stamps of this class will be printed by they process, at a net several of the first of the process for the several months during the past year, subjected to a bath of size, such as is used by papermakers in fluishing, aper, which restores the scing the paper for the several plate printings. This makes a decided improvement, both in the appearance and the wearing quality of the notes. The bureau is now fully equipped with all the necessary machinery, and has a force of trained employees sufficiently large to promitive execute within the regular hours all the securities, stamps, &c. that it may be called upon to furnish.

At this date there are 297 completed public As a result of the numerous cases of contagious diseases which are cropping out here and there in the cheap lodging houses, the Health Board intends to make strict sanitary rules for the lodging houses. They will involve the use of wire mattresses on which shall be placed a proper pad or on which shall be placed a proper pad or blanket, which will offer not only equal comport to the persons resting on them, but also extend to these persons and the public a greater degree of security from danger of injection that may arise from a previous occupancy. If over these he spread suitable sized mober cloths, then, indeed, the danger of infection and pollution from all forms of disease will be reduced to a minimum. Facil lodging house must be provided with a suitable room for the lamned do not proper isolation of any person who may be taken till on the premises, in which room he shall be detained pending removal by the authorities. authorities.
he-o rules will go into effect soon, and the Board will not issue permits for new lodging houses and will not renew others until they have been complied with.

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remove all traces of the THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE, DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO. FURNITURE,

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or another extert more money from them.

Second—That the cause of the \$\mathbb{F}\$ rate did not lie in the necessity of supporting a desperate cause or building up a deservedly decrepit praclice, but that it was made for the simple purpose of demonstrating at once to all who are interested the superior skill of the Copeland Physicians.

The \$5 rate is to all patients and for all diseases. It includes medicines, consultation, examination, and treatment, and under no circumstances will a larger fee be charged. Dr. Copeland and his associates recognize the right of those interested in determining the value of their claims to have an opportunity, at a small expense, of seeing for themselves the difference between the real and the pretended. the genuine and the fake.

LOSS OF VOICE.

"I lost my voice from catarrh of the head and throat," said Mr. Archibald Pinard, who resides at 189 8th av., this city. "For years I had been a member of the choir in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Montreal. I contracted a cold: the result was a chronic catarrhland consequent loss of voice.

"My head ached nearly all the time. My nose was stopped up first on one side, then on



MR. ARCHIBALD PINARD, 180 8TH AV. the other. There was a constant dropping of mucus into my throat. I did not rest well at light, and in the morning would wake all tired out, feeling worse than I did when I retired the night before.

"My throat became raw and sore, and I was always hawking and spitting in order to clear always hawking and spitting in order to clear it. I noticed that my voice was getting weaker every day, until finally I could not sing at all. "Since Drs. Copeland and Gardner have treated me my voice has returned, and I can sing as well as I ever could. My general health has improved wonderfully, and I, therefore, heartily endorse Drs. Copeland and Gardner and their wonderfull system of treatment, and most cheerfully recommend all my friends and neighbors to consult them, no matter how serious their condition. If anything can be done for you I believe Drs. Copeland and Gardner are the men who can doit."

Mr. JOHN KINEALT of 704 East 13th st. says: "I could not walk a block without stopping at east three times. I lost my appetite, nothing tasted good to me, and if I did eat I had a terrible feeling of distress in my stomach after-ward. At night I would wake up nearly suffoward. At hight I would wake up nearly suffocated, and would be compelled to sit up on a chair the rest of the night.

"I tried a number of physicians; they sounded my lungs, listened to my heart, looked wise, and said that I was too fat. I don't believe they knew what was the matter with me.

"The physicians of the Copeland Institute seemed to understand my case thoroughly. I took their medicine faithfully, and improved from the start."

Inciplent Consumption

Mr. T. B. GRAY of 76 4th av., Brooklyn. say 'I had a severe attack of Bronchial Catarrh. "I breathed with a whistling, wheezing sound, as though I was drawing the air

HAYNER CONFICTED.

The Jury Says He Is Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree. Canalboat Capt. Kinney Hayner, who has been on trial for three days in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Jersey City, for the murder of his wife, was convicted yesterday of murder in the second degree. The murder was committed on the night of Sept. 7. Justice Werts charged the jury yesterday morning. He brushed away the insanity defence in a few words, but impressed on the minds of the jury that, if the shooting was done simply with intent to do grievous bodily harm and without intent to kill, the crime was murder in the second degree. In order to convict of murder in the first degree premeditation must be clearly shown.
The jury's deliberations lasted only half an hour. When the verdiet had been rendered flayner was remanded to the county init. He seemed relieved, although he and his lawers professed to be dissatisfied with the verdiet. They think it ought to have been man-Hayner's trial for the murder of Capt. Adams is set down for to-day. He will probably plend guilty of murder in the second degree, and Prosecutor Winfield is willing to accept that plen. The extreme penalty for Hayner's crime is tweety years in State prison, and he will probably get the limit.

No Use for Police Sergeants.

The office of Police Sergeant has been abolished in Newark by a rule of the Board of Commissioners, and to-night Sergeauts Frederick Axt. William Boylan, Samuel S. Force, Herman Beyer, and Joseph Deifel will go on duty as patrolmen, and Sorgeants Michael J. Ryan, Thomas Tracy, Philip Fine, and Louis Noll will go out as roundsmen, an office which Noil will go out as roundsmen, an other which has been recreated. The change was contemplated when the police patrol boxes were put in some months are. These boxes, with their telephones, have made sergeants unnecessary luxuries. The roundsmen will receive \$1.100 a year, and their duties will differ but little from those that they have been accustomed to,

More Than 1,200 Immigrants Landed. It looked at Ellis Island yesterday as if immigration had been resumed in earnest. All of La Bretagne's 573 steerage passengers were permitted to land early in the merning. There were landed also 25% passengers from the Majestic, 68 from the Anchoria, 218 from the Maronia, and 116 from the state of Ne-braska. Total, 1.228.

celebrated Weber Upright Planes, in all kinds of woods, sultable for Christmas

**PIANOS** 

through a sponge. I had a miserable, hacking cough, and my chest was tender and sors.
I was kept awake at night on account of not being able to get air enough into my tungs while lying

able to get air enough into my langs white lying dozen.

"Sharp shooting pains would dart through my sides and chest, extending through to my shoulder blades. That is what made me think I was going into consumption.

"I consulted the physicians of the Copeland Institute about my trouble, and commenced treatment. The result was spleaded. I improved at once, and now all my pain and trouble has disappeared, and I feel strong, hearty, and well I sincerely recommend all suffering from Bronchial Catarrh to consult Drs. Consulted and Gardner."

Catarrint Bronchitts.

Mrs. ISABELLA MAGEE of 003 10th av. savs; "I had bronchial trouble, and on my first visit to the doctors office I was so short of breath that I could hardly walk. My chest was sore and I felt just as though I would smother, I was so choked up. I had a severe smother, I was so choose up. I had a svete hacking cough, and I would hawk and spit up a great deal of yellowish mucas, with thick, hard lumps in it. Since Drs. Coveland and Gardner treated me I feel like another woman. I sleep well now, something I had not done in a long time. I eat well cough very little, and feel better in every way.

Catarrh of the Bead and Throat.

Mr. C. B. Wann, formerly of 48 West 26th st., now at the Bljou Theatre, Joston, says: "My nose would stop up so that my voice was affected. I found that in singing I did not articulate clearly. The mucus would drop back into my throat behind the soft painte back into my throat behind the soft pajate and comped me to hawk and spit nearly all the time in order to keep my throat clear. You may be sure that I used all sorts of remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but I did not get much before. Reading of Drs. Copeland and Gardner and the wonderful results that they obtained with their system of treatment. I placed my case in their hands. They did for me what others faired to do. They cured me."

Mr. ALEXANDER ADAMS of 257 West 37th et.

says: "I would lie in hed and look straight into space and think of all the good and bad deeds that I had ever done in my life. My mind was basy constantly and rould satisf me sleep until completely exhausted. I would, close my eyes only to be disturbed by dreams of all sorts of norrible things. I commenced to lose flesh and strength; my nerves became unstrung and shaky. My memory became poor; I could not remember anything for any length of time. I was easily excited, and would go all to pieces upon the slightest provocation. My health seemed completely wrecked. I was timid, would get discouraged easily, and was generally downbearted and internale. I used a number of different remedies advertised to cure such discasses as mine without receiving any permoment benefit. The physicians of the Copeland institute benefited me from the first, I sleep well; am gaining soridly in flesh and strength. I cheerfully recommend all suffering as I did to consult Dracommend and Gardner. to lose flesh and strength; my nerves became

## IT WAS PROVEN That the doctor with a weakness for "chal-

lenges" and "interviews"(1) printed a chal-lenge and then evaded its acceptance by proposing an idefinite delay; (2) printed "interviews" that were bogus in that they were paid advertisements and not written for or endorsed by the papers, as he tried to make it appear; (3) advertised himself to be in four cities at once, i. e., New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chiengo: 55 had men and hoys who were not doctors treating patients in his offices and pretending to be physicians; to) printed bogus testimonials, as, for instance, that of a man whose picture and interview he had printed, claiming to have cured him. The man sued for malpractice a short time after and got judgment.

## \$5.00 PER MONTH.

All patients will be treated until cured at the rate of \$5 a month. This does not apply to CATARRH ALONE, but to ALL DISEASES. Medicines included.

The Copeland Medical Institute, 15 West 24th St., New York. W. H. COPELAND, M. D., Consulting E. E. GARDNER, M. D., Physicians,

Specialties: Catarth, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lye, Far. Throat and Langs, Stomach and Boweis; Skin and Blood diseases. Fezema, bives, blotches, jdmples, acue, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum; Kidney, Bladder and Rectal troubles diabetes, Bright's, gravel, piles, fissure, fistuia; rheamatism, neuraigia, lumbage, scrofula, dyspepsia, chrouled diarrhea, dysentery, consumption, sia chronic diarrheya, dysentery, consumption, dropsy, liver complaint, mundice, giandular tumors, and all Chronic diseases.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 A. M. to 11:80 A. M.

LAST TRIPS UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG. The Big Inman Ships Will Return in the

The steamship City of Paris, which is due here next Wednesday, will leave for Queens-town and Liverpool on the following Saturday on her last voyage of the winter season bear ing for the last time the British flag. She will break a custom of the line by sailing on saturday, as Wednesday is its sailing day. Saturday, as Wednesday is its sailing day. She will arrive on the other side in time to let her British passencers eat their Christmas plum pudding at home.

The City of New York started yesterday on her last veyage under the British flag. Both big ships will, after completing their December trips to the eastward, be laid up at Liverpool and groomed for service in the spring. They will sail from Southampton lastend of Queenstown, as heretefore, and will enter the harbor of New York with the Stars and Stripes snapping gloriously above them.

Several New Yorkers Injured in a Wreck. BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 7 .- A broken tire on the Wagner sleeper Alva, on the New York and Montreal express, bound north over the Central Vermont, threw the cars into a ditch Central Vermont, threw the cars into a sitch at 4 30 o'clock this morning twenty miles south of here. Of ten pursuagers, in the two coaches seven were injured, but none killed. Nathaniel Mendelwitz of New York was seriously injured about the head and shoulders and hand, and taken to Mary Fletcher Hospital here. Hopes are interfained of his recovery. N. Piensky of Brooklyn had severe cuts under the chin, and others on the right temple and Life teat. M. Goldlorg, New York, had a scalp wound and his left check and hand hurt. Mrs. Lavina Majauez, New York, had right ere badly injured, with head, body, and legs badly bruised.

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